

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

SEND SEEDS  
TO SERVIA IS  
WOMAN'S PLEAWomen Doing Their Part  
for Their Country in  
War Times.WORK OF THE CIRCLE  
OF SERVIAN SISTERSTheir Tremendous Task of  
Rehabilitation—Ask for  
Farm Tools.

SERVIA for Servia—that is the plea of Miss Slavko Grouitch, an American by birth, a Servian by marriage, who has come back to her native land to ask help in rehabilitating her adopted country. Besides seeds Servia as a result of war also needs agricultural implements and grain for immediate consumption. Miss Grouitch, who is the wife of the Servian Permanent Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is accompanied on her mission here by Miss Helen Losanitch, daughter of the former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Servia, and sister-in-law of the present holder of that office. Miss Losanitch is a very attractive young woman, black-eyed, with heavy wavy black hair, and is keenly interested in the past, present and future of her country.

"We have many women's organizations in Servia," she is very different from Austria, where women are forbidden by law to form any societies," said Miss Losanitch, who is a reporter. "One that I am particularly interested in is the Circle of Servian Sisters, organized some fourteen years ago. Its chief object is to help and protect old people, immigrants from other countries, who prefer to live in Servia because it is a free land. Also, whenever there are inundations or other calamities in any part of the country we send clothes and food and money to the sufferers."

Six years ago when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina Servia expected war, and as there were no nurses and no Red Cross society the Circle of Servian Sisters determined to supply the lack. So they organized a six weeks course in nursing and first aid and sent out a whole village in charge. Since then the courses have been repeated each year for two or three weeks. For a country which had no trained nurses this was a wonderful help.

Three years or so ago when war with Turkey broke out the Circle of Servian Sisters had \$5,000 in the treasury. We set to work promptly and organized a hospital of one hundred beds at Belgrade. We obtained the use of a schoolhouse, but it had no water, no electric lights, no conveniences of any sort. So we women had to get it into shape. We painted it all white, and many of the women actually performed the manual labor. No one felt herself too fine to paint or do any necessary work. Women even carried the wounded on stretchers from one building to the other.

"It was quite dreadful when the first wounded arrived. One day the sanitary chief sent the order, 'You must be ready to receive 120 wounded men at 7 o'clock this evening.' It was no easy thing to dress the wounds and make a dinner for 120 men on such short notice, but the work was accomplished wonderfully well."

"This hospital—Mme. Grouitch helped us a great deal with it—turned out to be one of the best reserve hospitals in our country, so the surgeons said. In fact the soldiers were almost spoiled, as they had every possible comfort and even luxury. We had many donations from Servian living in Austria, including socks, provisions and money. Then a whole village would club together and send us a check. But it was a difficult and even dangerous matter to get anything to us, the officials at the Austrian frontiers were very disagreeable and examined all luggage and even the purses of travellers so closely that our friends had to resort to trickery to help us. One woman, the daughter of a Servian clergyman living in Austria, brought us a large sum of money concealed in her clothes."

"One thing that happened during the war showed how much the men had come to rely upon the women. My uncle, who was chief of the sanitary department and so had charge of arrangements for the wounded soldiers, telegraphed, after the first great battle, to Mme. Lukovitch, president of the sisters, at 11 o'clock at night to ask her to have some tea rooms or milk and soup stations established at intervals along the railroad lines at places far from towns. Mme. Lukovitch started out at 7 o'clock the next morning and in twenty-four hours she had organized three. So when the sanitary trains—the trains bearing the wounded soldiers to the hospitals—stopped on the way the Servian women in charge of these stations gave them hot milk, soup, tea, bread and jam—jam is a national dish in Servia. The soldiers also had plenty of fresh drinking water, supplied on the very week, tobacco for those who wanted it."

"We are doing just the same thing during this war. I have been really surprised to see the interest, the activity and the sacrifices of the women. They are dressmakers and others who are earning their living. Many of them have given up their positions and gone to nurse the wounded or to sew for them, or do any work for which they were needed."

"We now have a hospital at Nish, 100 beds, and our sub-committees have some six hospitals in other districts with from 100 to 150 beds each. We are also conducting seven or eight tea rooms along the transport lines."

"Mme. Lukovitch, our president, has

## PREPARING TO OPEN BUSINESS CONVENTION



Photo Harris &amp; Ewing: From Paul Thompson.

Commercial interest of the country is centred on Washington this week, where President Wilson, Secretary Bryan, Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Redfield and many of the most important business men of the country will address the third annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Coming at this time of business depression there is every indication that it will be as important a session as any of its kind ever held. The photograph shows John H. Fahey of Boston, president of the organization, and a number of its directors in one of the preliminary meetings.

Left to right around the table are James G. Cutler, Rochester; Leon C. Simon, New Orleans; W. H. Douglas, New York; F. E. Boothby, Portland, Me.; C. A. Yost, Omaha; W. H. Stevington; Thomas Burke, Seattle; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa., and apolis; James R. MacColl, Providence; John Joy Edson, Washington, Pittsburg; R. G. Rhett, Charleston, S. C.; L. C. Boyd, Indian-President Fahey. Standing is Elliot H. Goodwin, general secretary of the organization.

done magnificent work. Even when she received a telegram telling of the death of her favorite nephew, an officer in the army, whom she had brought up in her home since he was 3 years old, she did not relax her activities in the least but kept thinking of more things to do for our people. She didn't give up to her grief or stay at home from the work at all.

"Mme. Delpha Ivanitch, the secretary of the executive committee of the Servian Sisters, is another of the most prominent women of Servia. She was in Albania during the Balkan wars and did fine things there, nursing the wounded brought from Scutari, getting them aboard ships and sending them to Salonica and so into Servia, whose frontier is just one hour distant. Many of the worst cases of the sick and wounded she took into her own home to care for. Now she is at Skopje, working there in one of the branch hospitals established by a branch of the Circle of Servian Sisters."

"Another organization, the Servian Ladies' Society, established some thirty years ago by Mme. Milovuk and patronized by Queen Natalie, wife of King Milan of the Obrenovitch dynasty, is composed chiefly of the older women—my grandmother belongs to that. Its chief object has been the education of schools for girls of the poorer classes all over Servia. It conducts about thirty-six now. I think, where girls may receive a rudimentary education, and are also taught to sew and embroider. Really a secondary object might be said to be the revival and preservation of the beautiful national embroidery and designs."

"The society also keeps a shop at Belgrade, where these embroideries are sold. Every Friday morning the peasant women dress up in their best and come to town to sell their own handiwork. They get their money also materials for new work and orders for it. They usually bring in fresh eggs to sell too; and all the money that they get is their very own—that is tradition and custom—the men would never think of taking the money from them. Such an evil as husbands taking the earnings of their wives does not exist in Servia, but that applies to a higher class of people; it is one of the evils attendant upon a higher civilization."

"What do they buy with the money? Oh, they buy their face, and artificial flowers for their hair and things of that sort very often."

"The Servian national costumes are beautiful and although the women in the cities wear conventional European dress now, nearly every one has one of these national costumes for dances. In the villages, however, the people all wear them and the countryside is very picturesque and beautiful, particularly on a Sunday afternoon in summer, when the peasants, dressed in their gay best, the richer ones with chains of golden ducats about their heads and necks and with big pins of gold or silver in their hair, gather on the village green, under the blue sky and dance."

"I live rather much out of town—we have a country place five hours away from Belgrade—and I do so love to be there and to see the peasants dancing our national dance, the Kolo. It is danced in town also, in the drawing rooms, but very badly. You ought to see fifty peasants, young men and girls, together, dancing around, then taking the steps forward and backward all together to the music of flutes and pipes—yes, bagpipes, similar to those of the Scottish Highlanders. The whole village turns out on Sunday afternoons, the young folks dance and make love, while the older women gossip and the men talk politics."

"But I am digressing. This Servian Ladies' Society, which has established the sewing schools also gets out a newspaper, or rather, a weekly

magazine. But they are obliged to hire a man as editor. You see, it's against the law for a woman to be an editor in my country. The law insists on men editors because they must be responsible for what their papers print, and they say that women couldn't go to prison."

"As Servia is an agricultural and not a manufacturing country many industries remain in the home that in other lands have long since disappeared into factory and mill. Probably every farm home has a loom as one of its chief possessions and the women all make cloth and beautiful rugs and carpets. They shear their sheep, wash and dry the wool and weave a thick brown material for men's costumes, and a lighter weight material, usually of blue with stripes of soft red and green, for themselves. They weave linen too, and very fine, delicate muslins. Their carpets are very beautiful, both in design and combinations of color. They dye them themselves with dyes which they make from flowers and vegetables. These carpets wear well, lasting fifty or sixty or seventy years, and they do not fade, the coloring never changes."

"Servian peasant women are very

peasants are all quite independent, each possessing his fields and forests and cattle. Therefore, as each is responsible to himself alone, his character is stronger and he is more loyal to his country."

"Perhaps you would like to know about a very unique sort of family life practiced in my country," Miss Losanitch spoke in an inquiring tone. "We have one special thing which you do not find in other lands, it is the 'zadruga,' a sort of community life. Sometimes you find as many as forty people living together as one family; in fact, I remember visiting one where there were forty-eight members."

"Oh, yes, they are all related. When a daughter or sister marries she goes to live in her husband's zadruga. There is always a chief in each one, usually a man, though sometimes a woman. The chief is chosen for his intelligence and ability, not for sex. Always there is a woman chief to handle the affairs of the women. People find it much cheaper to live in this fashion and they also feel that they can do better; it is easier to look after their fields and forests, their children and cattle better under such an arrangement. The members of the family are graded into classes and when-

Photo copyrighted by Underwood and Underwood.  
Miss Helen Losanitch.

hardy. They are quite able to do the work in the fields and are indeed accustomed to it. Our richest farming country has been devastated, but now that the Austrians have departed we can get the people back to their farms, that is, the women, the old men and the children. All the abandoned men from 18 to 34 are with the army. And it is because everything has been destroyed that Mme. Grouitch has come over here to get seeds and tools. We need grain, too, at once in order that our people may not starve, but may have food to eat while they are trying to set their farms in order again and plant their crops."

"Some of the women even have gone to the war to fight. They are not allowed to join the regular army, but bodies of them have been carrying on guerrilla warfare at the front as volunteers. I know of one woman whose old father when he was dying made her promise that if there was war she would go and fight. She fought in the Turkish war dressed as a soldier and she is fighting now."

"In my country there are, as a rule, no poor people. Every man owns his farm; we have no great landowners with hosts of employees. Our

ever a girl gets something new, every girl has her clothes and aims at this—they believe in absolute justice."

"The Servian peasants marry very young. Marriages are often made by the parents, but still we have a great many real love matches. And it is not at all uncommon for a man and a girl to run away. It is considered, in the country villages, very nice and romantic, when the parents refuse their consent, for the young man to come driving up and steal the girl, who is in the plot and so waiting for him, and then drive away. With the growth of civilization the townsfolk have come to frown upon this sort of romance."

"To go back to the various women's organizations that I was telling you about," continued Miss Losanitch, "the Servian Ladies' Society has had hospitals during the two previous wars and they had one at Belgrade in this war. Unfortunately it was destroyed by a shell, but now they have started another at Nish."

"In addition to this hospital, their schools and shop they have established a home for old women and they have also established a system

of cheap though good and substantial meals for poor students. Two meals a day, at midday and at night, consisting of bread and meat and vegetables, may be had for fifteen francs a month. We have many poor students from Montenegro, where there is no university, and also many from Herzegovina, Bosnia and Turkey, who prefer to live in Servia.

"Then there's another organization known as the Society of Princess Ljubiza, established about twenty-five years ago, the aim of which is to restore the orthodox Greek religion. Away back in the fourteenth century the Turks invaded Servia and did their best to make the people lose their religion and become Moslems. They closed the churches and put up mosques instead. This society by its activities has finally succeeded in restoring the bells to our churches—the mosques have none—after many centuries of silence. Of course the churches have had to be equipped all over again with books and furniture and the clergy reestablished, and that has been their work."

"Some prominent women in Servia have organized a foundling hospital for babies born fatherless or found in the streets. I think we have less of that than many countries have, but that is another of those bad things that come with civilization. Dr. Ljochich, a woman doctor, is at the head of it. This Dr. Ljochich, in spite of the fact that she is very well off, is educating her four daughters to be self-supporting. One is studying to be a doctor, another a banker, the third will be a lawyer and the fourth is studying natural sciences."

"This foundling hospital takes care of the children until they are eight years old, unless they are adopted before that time. We try to do with these children when they are over eight is the great question now. We must plan some way of caring for them. We are thinking of organizing a home to bring them up to be cooks or maids or dressmakers; it is very hard to get servants in Servia, so many of us think this an excellent scheme."

"One of our very newest movements was inaugurated by our chief of police in Belgrade. He says that when a young girl is brought to him because of some misdemeanor he does not want to punish her by putting her in prison where she will be thrown into contact with bad women and hardened criminals. So he is going to send such cases to a committee of women, and he wants us to handle them and see what we can do for those young girls. He also wants us to visit the women in the prisons, to help them, to give them work and to try to inspire them with a longing and courage for a wholesome, honest life."

"That is like your Big Sister movement, you say? I don't know any thing about that, but our chief of police was much impressed by a fine organization of the sort he observed in Sweden."

"In normal times Servia is a very happy, comfortable land. There are few, almost no poor people and begging is practically unknown in the country and very rare in the cities. Just now there are probably 700,000 women and children being cared for in the concentration camps; as soon as they can be put back on their farms and help to rebuild their homes things will look better for Servia."

"You say that a stupendous task is before us women; practically the whole rehabilitation of our country falls upon us, and we must not fail. That is why I want to add my plea to that of Mme. Grouitch, your countrywoman and mine, who is taking the most effective way to help us build up our desolated country. If you Americans will only help us as she asks, with grain and seeds and farm tools, you will be helping us to get on our own feet again and help ourselves."

## HEARN

A CARD

Owing to the Many Successive Stormy Days of Past Week,  
Which Prevented So Many Out-of-Town Customers from Shopping,  
and in Response to Many Requests That We Continue Sale Items,

WE ANNOUNCE

Two Days More of  
DRESSMAKERS' SALE

HERE ARE THE ITEMS—HERE ARE THE PRICES

They Are Your Opportunities for Two Days More

## \$1.49 Fine CREPE METEORS—40 in. Sale .96

Durable quality—desirable dull finish—all shades now in demand for day or evening; also White, Ivory, Cream and Black.

40-INCH CREPE DE CHINES	.77	40-INCH CHARMUSE	.90
Regularly .88 and \$1.25.		Soft draping quality—meteor finish—	
All wanted colors, including evening		every desirable color, including the latest	
and street shades, white, ivory, cream		and smartest Spring shades—also white,	
and black.		ivory, cream.	
SATIN STRIPE TUB SILKS	.58	35-IN. BLACK MESSALINES	.55
32 inch—reg. \$1.00.		Regularly .75.	
White ground with stripes of various		Fine, close face—soft chiffon finish.	
colors and styles—single or double.			
BLACK SATIN DUCESSE	.75	35-IN. COLD MESSALINES	.55
35 inch—reg. \$1.25.		Regularly .75.	
Fine, close weave—rich, deep black.		Soft and lustrous—desirable colors—also	
		white, ivory, cream and black.	

## \$1.59 All-Wool CHIFFON BROADCLOTHS. 1.10

50 inches wide—Sponged and Shrink—high lustre—following shades:

Putty	Cement	Holly Green	Chocolate
Sand	Buttercup Gray	Wistaria	Men's Wear Blue
Clay	Marine	Prune	and Black
Wheat		Brussels	

## ALSO, FOR NEXT TWO DAYS—

ALL-WOOL PRUNELLAS	.50	SILK and WOOL POPLINS	.72
42-inch—Soft and lustrous—Newest Spring		40-inch—value \$1.00.	
colors, including Putty, Wessel, etc., and		Highly lustrous—every wanted color,	
Black.		including Sand, Putty, Mouse and Dove	
ALL-WOOL GABARDINES	.72	Gray, Tan, Cadet, Holland and Belgian	
42-inch—Fine, close raised weaves—		Blues, thirteen others and Black.	
best shades of Sand, Field and Buttercup			
Gray, Putty, Daisy, Self, Belgian and			
Beau Blue, Wessel, etc.			
ALL-WOOL MIXTURES	.83	ALL WOOL BLACK-EPINGLES	1.10
54-in. All-Wool MIXTURES		42-inch—value \$1.49.	
val. \$1.18.		36-inch—with raised cord effect—popu-	
Smart Spring colorings in the new tans,		lar and wear-resisting fabrics.	
gray and brown.			
ALL-WOOL BLACK PANAMAS	.83	FRENCH CHALLIES	.32
42-inch—Soft, draping quality.		All Wool—values .50 and .60.	

## 19 ct. SILK MIXED RATINES Sale .14

Full line of desirable colors, including new greens, (browns, grays; also sand and many favorite tints.

## Also, These Special Sale Values—

MERCERIZED POPLINS	.14	ZEPHYR GINGHAMS	.15
42-inch—reg. .18.		Wonderful assortment of checks, stripes	
elsewhere .18.		and plaids in newest colorings and com-	
binations.			
EMB. DOT CREPPES	.14	36-INCH FANCY VOILES	.11
Reg. .24.		Reg. 15.	
White ground with embroidered dots in		New florals on white or tinted ground—	
various colors—crepe weave.		also lace stripes.	

## DRESSMAKERS' NOTIONS

Only Two Days More.

Basting Cotton	800 yds.—dozen	Reg. Sale
Machine Cotton—1,200 yds., ea.	12	95
Sewing Silk—Black—400-yd.	10	14
spools—each.	10	14
100-yd. spools—dozen.	55	28
Sewing Silk—Black and Colors—	20	24
50-yd. spools—doz.	20	24
Hooks with Invisible Eyes	20	14
—gross.	20	14
Snap Fasteners—gross.	20	14
Wide Seam Binding—piece.	15	10
Dress Shields—4-die cord	12 1/2	15
and silk.	12 1/2	15
Garment Shields.	24	30
Dressmaker's Pins—	10	12 1/2
1/2 lb. box.	10	12 1/2
Wide Roll Tape—24-yd. pc.	10	6 1/2
Inside Dress Belting—	50	90
10-yd. pcs.	50	90
Machine and Sewing Needles	4	10
Point de Paris and Val. lace—	2 1/2	18
2 1/2 to 6-inch—usually.	10	9
Val. Laces—12 yd. pc.—German	32	
and French—usually.	32	
Shadow and Embroidered Net	30	
Flouncings—15 to 24 inch—white	30	
and ecru—value 40 and 60.	30	
Embroidered Net Laces—various	15	
widths and patterns—reg.	15	
Black Brussels Nets—double width—	10	
all silk—value \$1.25.	10	
Shadow and Fancy Cotton Lace	31	
Alloyers—single and double	31	
Flouncings—value 30.	31	
Shadow Lace Flouncings—	32	
selected patterns—value 30.	32	
Camisole and Shadow Lace	35	
Flouncings—15 inch—value 10 & 35.	35	
Fancy Cotton Laces—reg.	8	
Cluny Laces—edges and insets—	14	
desirable widths—val. 10 and 25.	14	

Dressmakers' Sale of  
NEW LACES

Only Two Days More.

Point de Paris and Val. lace—	9	
2 1/2 to 6-inch—usually.	9	
Val. Laces—12 yd. pc.—German	32	
and French—usually.	32	
Shadow and Embroidered Net	30	
Flouncings—15 to 24 inch—white	30	
and ecru—value 40 and 60.	30	
Embroidered Net Laces—various	15	
widths and patterns—reg.	15	
Black Brussels Nets—double width—	10	
all silk—value \$1.25.	10	
Shadow and Fancy Cotton Lace	31	
Alloyers—single and double	31	
Flouncings—value 30.	31	
Shadow Lace Flouncings—	32	
selected patterns—value 30.	32	
Camisole and Shadow Lace	35	
Flouncings—15 inch—value 10 & 35.	35	
Fancy Cotton Laces—reg.	8	
Cluny Laces—edges and insets—	14	
desirable widths—val. 10 and 25.	14	

Dressmakers' Sale of  
LININGS

Only Two Days More.

Yard wide Lining Satins—	64	
Spring shades—reg.	64	
36-inch Mercerized Satens—desirable	24	17
colors and black and white—reg.	24	17
Soft finish Mercerized—fine	18	
quality—shades for street and	18	
evening—reg.	18	
36-inch Percales—black, white and	9	
colors—reg.	12	

## Satin Back Velvet

RIBBONS

For Dressmakers' Sale

Only Two Days More.

All Silk—one of the best makes.		
BLACK	12	14
COLORED	12	14
1 in.	12	14
1 1/2 in.	12	14
2 in.	12	14
2 1/2 in.	12	14
3 in.	12	14
3 1/2 in.	12	14
4 in.	12	14
4 1/2 in.	12	14
5 in.	12	14
5 1/2 in.	12	14
6 in.	12	14
6 1/2 in.	12	14
7 in.	12	14
7 1/2 in.	12	14
8 in.	12	14
8 1/2 in.	12	14
9 in.	12	14
9 1/2 in.	12	14
10 in.	12	14
10 1/2 in.	12	14
11 in.	12	14
11 1/2 in.	12	14
12 in.	12	14

## SASH and MILLINERY RIBBONS

Satin, plain or Moire Taffetas, also Dres-

dem and Checks—new Spring colors and

combinations.

25 & 25 ct. Ribbons	18	
19 & 21 ct. Ribbons	15	
17 ct. Ribbons	12	
15 ct. Ribbons	11	
12 1/2 ct. Ribbons	9 1/2	

Excellent quality—soft satin ribbons—

full 7 1/2 inches wide—also 7 1/2 inch

moire—most desirable colors,

also black and white—regularly 35

25

Dressmakers' Sale of  
NEW EMBROIDERIES

Only Two Days More.

White Embroideries—Edgings,	7 1/2	
Readings and insertings—trimming	7 1/2	
widths—usually 12 1/2.	7 1/2	
26-inch White Embroideries—sylet	35	
and neat baby effects on Swiss	35	
reg. 45 and 50.	35	
17-inch White Embroideries—	21	
best patterns—reg.	21	

See other Sunday Papers for Twenty-one (21) Morning Specials.

ON SALE UNTIL 1 P. M.—EXTRAORDINARY VALUES!

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## WOMEN'S APPAREL

## and FURS

Every value conservatively stated.  
Hence, the very best money-sav-  
ings on smart apparel in city.

## SUITS—Clearances

Velvets, velveteens, carousal cloth,  
poplins, chevots and broadcloths—  
black, navy and other favorite colors  
—many new circular, also plaid  
skirts—military effects prominent—  
with and without fur trimmings.

Now 9.75	Were \$21.95
Now 12.75	Were \$28.95
Now 16.75	Were \$35.95
Now 18.75	Were \$39.95
Now 24.75	Were \$49.95